THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	5 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.

The enemy's cavalry in force attempted to flank our position, on the Darbytown road, seven miles below the city, this morning. Simultaneously the infantry advanced and took shelter in the abattis, one hundred and fifty yards in front of our fortifications, and were repulsed. Our loss slight. Maj. Willis and F. Jones, of Kentucky, were killed by sharpshooters.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department:

Headquarters, Oct. 13, 7 a. m.—The enemy endeavored to advance between the Darbytown and Charles City roads last night was repulsed in every attempt. Most strenuous efforts were made about 4 p. m., after which he withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss very slight.

Breckenridge reports that a force of the enemy came from Greenville, on the 12th, and was defeated by Brig. Gen. Vaughan; some prisoners, two stand of colors, many horses, and arms were captured. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss slight.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.

The Herald of the 10th received here. It contains additional particulars of the Darbytown fight and says the Rebels fought obstinately and lost one thousand in killed. The Federal loss was one hundred. Though the "Herald" brags high, it admits that the Yankees were badly whipped. According to its accounts on Sunday evening Lincoln sent the following telegram to Cameron. "Absolutely no news today from the Potomac; do not publish Stanton's bulletin; have no alarming bogus dispatches."

A Washington despatch of the 9th says Sheridan whipped Longstreet, Early's successor. No particulars.

Sheridan is still at Harrisonburg.

Communication with Martinsburg uncut.

Nothing from Sherman yet.

Burbridge passed Covington on the 9th for Lexington, and says Price's object in taking Jefferson City was to inaugurate the Rebel Governor of Missouri.

Financial crash was predicted in the West.

Stringency in the money market already heavy.

Gold 197½.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Oct. 12.

Gen. Forrest telegraphs Gen. Taylor from Corinth the 12th, that Col. Kelly's success yesterday was complete. He surprised the enemy, capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners, thirty horses, about two hundred were drowned attempting to re-embark on boats. Our first shot penetrated the boiler of a transport. Many were scalded and burned to death. Boats gone down the river.

This was given to the Mobile press by Gen. Taylor.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Oct. 13.

A special dispatch to the *Register*, dated Senatobia 12th, says the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 11th contains a lengthy dispatch claiming a success at Altoona. Thomas was at Nashville; Rosseau and Washburn were after Forrest. A dispatch from Franklin, Missouri, to the 7th, says Smith would move immediately in pursuit of Price's forces with a sufficient number to whip Price before he could reach Jefferson City. It is reported that the New York steamer *Roanoke* was captured at sea by the Rebels who embarked at Havana as passengers.

ROMANTIC.—The marriage of M. Erlanger, the banker, to Miss Slidell, is causing no small sensation. M. Erlanger being just divorced from Mlle. Odile Lafitte, (Charles Lafitte's daughter,) and the divorced lady being about to enter the bonds of matrimony with the cause of the divorce, makes it the event of interest. One of those curious circumstances which can never happen but in France is recorded of the incident which led to the divorce. The guilty party, being pursued by the offended husband, was, of course, struck with terror; but philosophy and contempt had done much to mitigate the pursuer's wrath, and so, instead of "chastising the insolence" according to the fashion observed in novels, he quietly placed his pocket-book into the hands of the fugitive, exclaiming, "*Ah malheureux!* You have only taken ten thousand francs, and you are going to Rome! Knowing your fair occupation well, I can safely say that such a paltry sum as that will be devoured before you get to Marseilles.—There is double the sum; this will enable you to go further off—to Naples perhaps, and I shall be the gainer, for you will be forced to remain there." And with this consolatory speech the injured party coolly turned upon his heel and walked off. So goes the legend, at least. - *Rich. Dispatch.*

DINNER AS AN EDUCATOR.—You will find that a great deal of character is imparted and received at the table. Parents too often forget this; and therefore instead of swallowing your food in sullen silence, instead of brooding over your business, talking about others, let the conversation at the table be genial, kind, social and cheering. Do not bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation, any more than you would in your wishes. For this reason, too, the more good company you have at the table the better for your children. Every conversation with company at your table is an education of the family. Hence the intelligence and the refinement, and the appropriate behavior of the family which is given to hospitality. Never feel that intelligent visitors can be anything but a blessing to you and yours. How few have fully gotten hold of the fact that company and conversation at the table are no small part of education.—*Dr. Todd.*

THE TACTICS OF JOHN PHŒNIX.—A correspondent of the Boston *Courier* writes the following:

A neighbor told him that he had seen a man only the day before, who was just from the "front," who assured him that Grant might have taken Richmond at any time within a month, and the only reason he had not done so was that he wished to hold Lee where he was to prevent his going to the relief of Atlanta. I asked him if he had ever read the works of John Phœnix. "No," he replied; "who was he?" "A distinguished writer on tactics," said I, "who once described a 'military position' somewhat similar to your conception of Grant's. He was engaged in a street fight, and says: "when we fell, I came undermost, and held my antagonist down by my nose, which I inserted between his teeth for that purpose."

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864. [No. 150.

A SCRAP FROM HISTORY.

Three hundred and sixty-one years after Rome was built, the Gauls, under Brennus, invaded Italy, and after having defeated the Romans near the river Allia, marched upon the city. The consternation of the people was great and they retired into the capitol to await the appearance of the invaders. There were some, however, who acted differently. What occurred when they arrived before the walls the historian thus relates:

"On the third day after this easy victory Brennus appeared with all his forces before the city.—He was at first surprised to find the gates open to receive him, and the walls defenceless. After proper precaution, he entered the city, and, marching into the forum, beheld the ancient senators, sitting in their order, observing a profound silence, unmoved and undaunted. The splendid habits, the majestic gravity, and the venerable looks of those old men, who, in their time, had all borne the highest offices of the State, awed the barbarous enemy into reverence, they mistook them for tutelar deities of the place, and began to offer blind adoration, till, one, more forward than the rest, putting forward his hand to stroke the beard of Papirius, an insult the noble Roman could not endure, he lifted up his ivory sceptre and struck the savage to the ground. This proved to be a signal for general slaughter. Papirius fell first, and all the rest shared his fate without mercy or distinction."

This was the conduct of the old men of Rome. They did not tamely meet the Gauls and submit to their rule as many of the old men of the South have done. Finding they could not offer successful resistance they met the enemy with defiance and resisted an insult. After they were slaughtered, the Gauls for three days pursued their work of death, "sparing neither sex nor age; then setting fire to the city, burnt every house to the ground."

After this sacrifice the city was in possession of the invaders, and nothing but the capitol remained in possession of the Romans. This was closely besieged by Brennus, and after some time spent in effort to reduce it, all of which proved futile, "the commanders on both sides came to an agreement that the Gauls should immediately quit the city upon being paid a thousand pounds weight of gold." When the gold was being weighed the Gauls attempted to kick the beam, and, upon the Romans complaining, "Brennus insultingly cast his sword into the scale, crying out that the only portion of the vanquished was to suffer." The Romans were thus place at the mercy of their victor, and would have despaired of their liberties, did not succor arrive at that moment. Camillus, their old general, who had been driven into exile by them, appeared at the gates of Rome with a large army. On being informed that the people were endeavoring to purchase the withdrawal of the Gauls, he ordered the gold to be taken and carried back to the capitol. "For it has ever been," said he, "the manner with us Romans, to ransom our country, not with gold, but with iron; it is I only that am to make peace, as being the dictator of Rome, and my sword alone can purchase it." Upon this a battle ensued, the Gauls entirely routed and such a slaughter ensued, that the Roman territories were soon cleared of the invaders."

What the Romans of ancient days did, so can the people of the South in the nineteenth century perform. The advance of the enemy into the heart of the territory should not cause us to disband and be willing to yield. The sword alone can purchase independence, and on it must we depend for the salvation and regeneration of our war-stricken land. It is a fearful alternative, but we must look it in the face firmly, and, with the help of God, subjugation will be an impossibility, no matter that the enemy should capture more of our cities and overrun a large extent of territory. The gold we can offer to the enemy is submission; the sword is preferable to brave men. Let the latter be used and victory must certainly be ours. - *Macon Telegraph.*

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

THE 1ST PARAGRAPH OF GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17 is amended so as to read as follows:

Commanding Officers of each Brigade and Regiment of Militia, Attorney General, Solicitors of the several Circuits, County Commissioners appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," (one for each county,) all physicians over the age of thirty years, who are and for the last seven years have been in the actual and regular practice of their profession, (but the term physician does not apply to dentists) mail carriers, one editor, three printers and two mailing clerks for each daily newspaper, one editor and three printers to each semi-weekly newspaper, one editor and two printers to each weekly newspaper and one druggist to each drug store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county in which they reside is invaded by the enemy, *Provided*, in the case of the drug stores and newspaper establishments there is not that number of persons employed in said store or establishment liable duty in the Guard for Home Defence.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct. 12, 1864. 148—3t.

Fayetteville Observer Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Democrat copy three times.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C

THE RATES OF BOARD, &c., WHEN PAID IN PROvisions at old prices, are as follows, viz:

Per Day,	$1 50
Single Meal,	50
" Lodging,	50
" Horse-feed,	50
" Omnibus Fare,	25

This notice is given in answer to inquiries on this subject.

W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
Proprietor.

October 13, 1864. 149—2t.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Living at Quarantine; Government; Shinning; Squalls, Musquitoes, Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

149. FRANK I WILSON.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,

RALEIGH, Oct 28th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM THE ADJUtant and Inspector General's Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to, as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,

RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1864.

(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228.

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands.

By command of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,

RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233.

1. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby exempted from the operations of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1861.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] JNO. W. RIELLY,
Assistant Adjutant General,

By order of

Lieutenant General HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Oct. 13, 1864 149—4dtw2t.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,

5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in city and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various parts of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of circular 45, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. J. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the time for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed, and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Sept 22. 1864—131—d2w President.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,

SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States.

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective local ties, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's rifles; and if illegally held, seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
140—d2w. Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, September 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
138 Adjutant General.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 18th, 1864. 97—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for a service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5 *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or has levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7 *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3 *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in August, Sept[illegible] Battalion Drills [illegible] April and Oct[illegible]

III. The 3d [illegible] mean that the part[illegible] apprehending deserters [illegible] for Home Defence [illegible] repeal the Guard for [illegible] laws of [illegible]

By order [illegible]

150

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of [illegible] or.)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake. Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, *Reporter*; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morgantou term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Bargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward G Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or Drug store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
149 Adjutant General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Raleigh, July 1, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by order of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the residue under to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who is making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions [illegible] that this latter clause is complied with [illegible]

By order of Governor Vance [illegible]

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 14, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " three months,	15
" " six months,	25
" Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE SIX MONTHS.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS. The times force us to deal with facts, more than with fancies. And sound wisdom and discretion require that we look at them without bias or prejudice.

The armies of the Confederacy need recruiting largely. Gen. Lee's position especially, requires the largest and the most immediate help. If this needed help is not afforded in time, whose fault is it? Facts have shown that this state of things has not fallen upon us unawares. That the government has been fully advised for months of the purpose of our enemy, to throw the most powerful force against Petersburg and Richmond, is patent to every one. The stubborn truth is every where acknowledged, that North Carolina has thrown more men into the field—men who have done more hard fighting—that she has lost more blood, has more maimed and wounded, than any other State, at least, in proportion to population. It is further admitted that the Confederacy had called out enough men already to meet the issue, if it had properly disposed of them and kept them in the field. President Davis a month ago admitted, that two thirds of the army was absent from the field without leave. It has been also shown that many of them were employed in enrolling, doing provost duty, guarding bridges, employed as cooks, and waggoners, and in the commissary and quartermasters' service, whose places might be supplied by disabled men, by the reserves and by other citizens. Facts of this character have been pressed upon the attention of the authorities, and yet the cry is, North Carolina must send more men into the field.

Our readers will bear testimony that we have urged vigorously, that every man who could be spared should go. We have not been in favor of our people holding back, because the government had been dilatory in its movements. We urged the utmost vigilance and promptness.

Whose fault is it that we were not ready to meet the crisis? Whose fault is it that our men desert? Whose fault is it that they have not been arrested and sent back? Whose fault is it that squads of soldiers who ought to be in the army, are quartered upon every town and village in the land, performing the unprofitable duty of annoying honest, loyal citizens, as provost guards? Why is it disabled men, according to law, have not long since been put in the positions of those who were able to go into the fight? Is Governor Vance to blame for this? Is North Carolina derelict because the crisis has not been met? Are North Carolinians at fault because every man has not gone to the field, when she has already sent more men than any other State? Let unprejudiced men answer. Let history tell its truthful story, we shall not shrink from its record.

We maintain before the world, that Gov Vance has done his duty—his whole duty. No living man could have done better, even his enemies being judges. President Davis will do him this justice. And yet we are told time and again, until it has been stereotyped, that there are eight or ten thousand men still in the State, who have in their pockets, Gov. Vance's permit to stay at home. Is it meant to be charged that Gov. Vance encourages men to skulk from duty? Is it the object of this charge to place the *onus* upon Gov. Vance's shoulders, of not saving Petersburg and Richmond, when he could do it? Surely, surely, no one can believe this. Has he knowingly in a single instance interferred with the most energetic efforts of the government to save the country? Has he kept any man out of the field who ought to be in, over whom he had any control?

The last Legislature refused to place the militia officers and magistrates into the conscription. It did right. It did not put the responsibility upon Gov. Vance to send them or not. And until the government brings up the whole of its available force and puts them where they can serve the country best, and until the other States come up to the rescue as North Carolina has done, the next Legislature may be as impracticable as the former.

Our militia organization cannot be destroyed without detriment to the State government and ignoring the constitution. It is the only force allowed to the Governor of the State, by the constitution, to enforce the laws. Without it he is absolutely powerless. This force has been denuded of its strength by the necessities of the Confederate government, but its organization remains intact, and should be preserved. Equally important is it for the execution of the law and the maintenance of justice and right, that a sufficient number of the Justices of the Peace be retained. We have said that if it be imperiously necessary, such a portion of them as could be spared with safety to the State and government might be allowed to go, but not otherwise.

But amid all this clamor against the militia officers and magistrates, the fact has not been impressed upon the public, that every militia officer and magistrate in the State, within the conscript age, belongs to the Home Guard, and is liable to be called out whenever the Governor considers that the public necessity requires it. That necessity is now [illegible] it is believed, is threatened [illegible] fleet, and the

WINTER IS AT HAND. Frost and the chilly winds admonish us to be ready for it. Every dictate of wisdom and humanity urge us to be prepared for its rigor. The signs indicate to us clearly, that it is to be the most oppressive one to all classes, that we have encountered since the war began. The tendency in prices of all necessary articles, is constantly upward. Although the earth has brought forth abundantly and rewarded the husbandman for his toil, yet the standard of Confederate currency and the spirit of extortion, keep up prices beyond any reasonable rule. Our people must suffer vastly, if timely precaution and foresight do not prevent it.

The prices of bread and meat are already beyond the reach of our citizens, who are working on wages or salary. No class is more severely oppressed by the high prices. The poor must starve unless very large provision be made for them. Wood is an article of indispensable necessity. Our farmers manifest but little disposition to supply it to the city except at enormous prices. There are however honorable exceptions. There are gentlemen who will help in this matter and help liberally. What is to be done? What plan shall be adopted to meet the case?

1. The practice of huckstering or buying up articles of food brought to market to sell again at retail, at high prices, is operating ruinously upon the market. The country people think they have a right to get the same prices that the shop-keepers do, and hence the retail prices of the shop-keepers become the market price as systematically as clock-work. It is in this way that the shop-keepers who have a right to a support as well as other people, are constandly pushing up prices of prime necessity in the market. Raleigh and Wilmington are suffering more from this source than any other communities in the State. Unless a check is put to it, the whole population must be seriously damaged. We have no ill-will to the shop-keepers. We would not harm none of them, though some of them are young enough to be in the army, along side of others fully their equals. But their eagerness to buy up in large quantities every article which comes to market to sell again at a high price, is a monopoly, and an injury to community to which it should not submit. If one third of our population would retire to the country to make bread, they would do themselves and the country a great service.

2 How is this to be remedied? Let a Relief Association be formed at once with a capital of $100,000 or $200,000, made up of loans at 6 per cent. Let this amount be placed under the management of two of the most active, energetic merchants of the city. Let one of them remain in the store to superintend the sales, keeping of books, &c., who shall be aided by a sufficient number of clerks. Let the other be constantly employed in buying wood, corn, bacon, beef, poultry, mutton, syrup, wheat, flour, meal, rice, potatoes, peas, &c., and let them be sold to *all the citizens* able to pay for them at the actual cost, adding the interest and the entire expense incurred. This plan if energetically followed would work wonders.

3 Let another subscription be raised of donations, for the supply of the really poor, gratis, to be managed by the same persons.

4 Let every employer in the city at once, raise the prices of all who work for wages to a living price, in view of this arrangement.

The persons employed to carry out the plan, of course should be exempt from military duty, and the government should afford every facility for carrying it out. Put it in motion, and in one month, the whole community would be at ease.

WE CALL special attention to the notice of a meeting of the "Ladies Relief Society of Raleigh," published in another column. We understand that the object of the meeting is to appoint an agent to visit our soldiers who are suffering in Northern prisons, and carry them such relief as will be permitted by Federal authority. We understand, furthermore, that Gov. Vance will render all the assistance in his power in procuring a passport for the agent, so that the enterprise may be successfully carried out.

We bespeak a full attendance on the part of the ladies at this meeting, as matters of no greater importance could engross their attention than the one in hand. The industry and enterprise of our good ladies seem to know no bounds in alleviating the wants of our noble soldiers. The good which they have already accomplished, in this department at home, is incalculable, for which they are justly entitled to the lasting gratitude of the whole country; but not satisfied with these home administrations, they are determined, if possible, to extend their beneficence to the farthest extent of want and suffering incident to a Confederate soldier,

We trust that this noble enterprise will meet with a response from the entire community equal to its importance, and that the ladies of the Raleigh Relief Society, will be amply furnished with the means requisite in prosecuting this liberal design.

A NORTHERN MAN'S VIEW.—The army correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, in his last letter, says he has just seen a copy of the Louisville *Journal* of the 26th. It contains a very sensible letter from John G. Davis, of Indiana. Mr Davis does not think the capture of Southern towns and territory are unravelling the mystery of peace. He believes that every city in Dixie might fall without the conclusion of the war and the disorganization of the rebellion. "For," observes he, with great truth, "when you have driven Lee out of Richmond, as you have driven Hood out of Atlanta—captured Augusta, Macon, Montgomery—taken Mobile, and forced the grand armies of the South to unite, you will still have that great territory West of the Mississippi to clear—and this alone is a task equal to the last three years work." Upon these ideas Mr. Davis thinks it would be wise to offer some terms to the rebels to induce them to enter a convention of the States. "In the event of such a general Congress," says he, "there is a great reason to hope that the good sense of both parties would be able to reach some wise, patriotic and happy consummation."—*Carolina Times.*

BEAST BUTLER.—The following racy chip was "hove in" by Mr. Hanna, of Indiana, at the late Chicago ratification meeting:

"By whom was Lincoln supported?—Prominent among his supporters is Butler, half devil, one quarter beast, and less than one-fourth human, begotten by the Prince of Hell, hewed from the rotten womb of crime, and thrown into the lap of civilization a deformed, unfinished wretch. He was sent before his time into this breathing world, less than half made up, and is so hateful looking that the [illegible] look at him as he passes by."

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

The following are the comments of the New York *News* on a report of the committee on volunteering. It speaks for itself:

CONSCRIPTION AND VOLUNTEERING.

The Board of Supervisors have reported on the draft. They have published the exact state of the debts and credits of human life in New York in account with Mr. Abraham Lincoln. The total number of men contributed under the lash of the call for five hundred thousand men does not, it appears, exceed twenty-five hundred and fifty-four! In the interval between the last notice of conscription and that immediately preceding—about five months—we find by the surplus "credited" on the last "call that the number of men enlisted was but eleven hundred and thirty seven. The ordinary work of recruiting in the city of New York goes on thus, it appears, at an average of less than two hundred and fifty per month.

This city may be reasonably supposed to have accomplished at all times as much relatively for the recruitment of the army as any other part of the country. The greater wealth aggregated here may be fairly supposed to have enabled our citizens to contribute money as freely as any others in the land. The market for substitutes has, we therefore presume, been as good here as elsewhere. An emporium of European emigration and a centre for that class of population which may be supposed most subject to the temptations of bounties, there is some reason for concluding that New York must have contributed during the period of the late draft a proportion above the average. Assume, however, that she has only performed the work to the letter of her exact proportion. A million of people send thus to the field, at the standard of recruiting throughout the country, but 2,500 men under the last "call;" and therefore may it be concluded that, that "call" for 500,000 men has produced from volunteering a gross result of additions to the army to the amount of but 50,000 men.

The conscription of October, 1864, General Hallock's official report set down at a net profit of, if we remember correctly, forty-five thousand men. The exhaustion that has since gone on in our material for soldiery, has of course reduced the *basis* of draft now; and we may therefore conclude very safely that, even if the present call be carried out, the proceeds in recruits will not average so many. Volunteering then at its highest result under the temptation of bounties and conscription though carried out as vigorously as in October, 1863, will not have added to our troops in the field one hundred thousand men.

The reinforcements resulting from the last "call" will certainly not fill the losses that have taken place even from the expiration of terms of service. The sluggish rate of volunteering *ordinarily* as shown in the report of the Supervisor to this city, may be regarded merely nominal. And, thus, on all hands, have we reason to conclude that, unknown to history as our efforts have been in the field, they are at last about to be paralyzed by exhaustion. That this is accepted in official quarters is very clearly admitted in the confession just made by Mr. Stanton's dispatch to the effect that conscription produces little or no men.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The printers of Richmond are mostly in the trenches and the papers of that city look *seedy*.

Farragut has arrived at Fortress Monroe. It is supposed he is there arranging for the attack upon Wilmington. We hope Long Tom at Fort Caswell will make sausage meat of Farragut and his fleet.

The enemy will not consent to receive medical aid for our people in Newbern afflicted with yellow fever. Can't we drive the Yankees at Batchelor creek into Newbern to enjoy its benefit?

One Captain and two Lieutenants of the Confederate service, have escaped from New Orleans and arrived at Mobile.

The 8th of November is the day for holding the Presidential election in Lincolndom.

The Louisville *Journal* thinks McClellan's chances for election better than Lincoln's.

English consols are falling on account of the growing idea of peace in this country by reconstruction. John Bull is losing his wits.

The Yankees attempted to destroy the steamer *Condor*, ashore at New Inlet bar below Wilmington, a few nights ago, and were repulsed by Lt. Sowles, Co. A, 36th N. C. troops and a detachment of men. In the mean time Fort Fisher let fly at a gunboat near by, and so damaged her that she was run upon the South breaker and abandoned. The enemy set fire to her.

There are said to be 70,000 Confederate troops west of the Mississippi.

The Theological Seminary of the Diocese of North Carolina is to be located at Asheville.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.—A private letter from Charleston gives the intelligence that the yellow fever has made its appearance among the Yankee prisoners incerated in jail.—*Carolinian.*

RAILROADS IN OPERATION.—Trains now run regularly over the Mobile and Ohio railroad to Corinth. The Memphis and Charleston road is used for a distance of nearly fifty miles in the direction of Chattanooga. That whole country is free from the enemy.

A drove of three thousand beef cattle, from Texas, were driven safely across the Mississippi river, at a point not necessary to mention, several days since, and are now on their way to Hood's army.

Henry Earnhart, of this county, one of the Reserve Troops belonging to Capt. McAuley's company, was killed last night by one of the Camp Guard, on duty at or near the C. S. Prison. Mr. Earnhart refused to halt on being challenged by the guard, and was fired on and killed.—*Salis. Watchman.*

The Legislature of Alabama has adjourned after a session of twelve days. They passed no law providing for the further organization of the militia, though that was supposed to be the prime object of the call.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—In the House, on the 4th inst., adverse reports were made by committees upon the proposition to arm the slaves, upon the ground that the subject properly belongs to Congress.

Northern papers of the 20th, report Ex-President Buchanan and Mr. Mason, the Confederate agent, both at Regent Hotel, Leamington, England, at the latest dates.

ARAB WISDOM.—The Arabs have a saying, it is not good to jest with God, death or the devil; for the first neither can or will be mocked; the second mocks all men one time or another; and the third puts an eternal sarcasm on those who are too familiar with him.

The people of Crawfordsville, Mississippi, have raised $100,000 for the purpose of presenting Gen. Forrest with a battery of Travis guns. Columbus, Aberdeen and Selma, are moving in the matter.

Military *on dit*. Gen. Taylor will soon be appointed to the command of a corps in the Army of Tennessee.

Maj Gen. Frank Gardner has been ordered to the Trans Mississippi Department, with headquarters at Liberty, and has left for his new command.

Fashionable circles in London are excited at the announcement that [illegible] Gray has joined the Catholic Church.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—Wm. H. Willard, one of the proprietors of the Saluda Factory, during the war, supplied the employees and operatives of his cotton and woolen factories in Orange and Alamance counties, with bacon, lard, and butter, at 50 cents per pound; meal at 5, and flour at 10 cents per pound; and shoes at $5 per pair; and during the past year, at his own expense, has erected a chapel [illegible] moral and spiritual improvement of his people.

FROM BELOW RICHMOND.

Yesterday, although the day was propitious for military movements, all continued quiet; and from the loftiest Confederate lookout nothing could be seen but the line of blue blouses plying the shovel and pick, for "dig, dig, dig," is the Yankee motto, as though they were tearing up Virginia's green bosom to spite her noble sons, who withstand them so valorously. Many of the miscreants are doubtless unwittingly, but voluntarily, digging their own well-earned graves.

Maj Henley and Capt McCrae, who were missing on day before yesterday morning, are prisoners and well. The picket to which they were attached was relieved in the night. The path by which they were obliged to return is very intricate and circuitous. The two above-mentioned gentlemen attempted to return to camp by themselves, and losing their way, wandered into the lines of the enemy.

FROM THE VALLEY

All is quiet in the Valley—that is, in common military parlance; but we may be sure that the enemy is very much disquieted by such men as Mosby and Rosseau, who are never quiet; and ere long we will hear of another lot of wagons, &c., turned over to the Confederate Government, and more prisoners gobbled up; though we may be sure that Mosby will not go to any extra trouble to catch prisoners since the murder of his men. It is said that when he heard of it, though pronounced by his physician totally unfit to take the saddle, he set out immediately for his command.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The situation in front and around Petersburg is unchanged. Every indication points to the Boydton plank road as the next point of attack by the enemy. They appear to be preparing for a move. The Federals in that quarter are engaged in their favorite pastime of burning houses and maltreating noncombatants.

We learn from the Petersburg *Express* that deserters still continue to come into our lines in considerable numbers. Not long since, the desertions from a New Hampshire regiment became so frequent and alarming that it had to be removed and another from the same State moved to the front in its stead. Ere the lapse of many days, the same condition of things was observable in the new regiment, which was supplanted at once by a loyal regimand from the Abolition State of Massachusetts. From this last regiment the desertions became more frequent than before, and now it is said to have been relieved by a fourth.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

ARE WE ABLE TO ESTABLISH OUR INDEPENDENCE.

Under this caption, the Columbia *Guardian* says, it has been clearly ascertained that there are upwards of 700,000 men within the conscript age, in the Confederacy, available for military purposes. Of this number it is doubtful whether there are as many as 300,000, including furloughed, sick and disabled men, in actual service on this side of the Mississippi.—And where are the remainder? *Detailed*—employed in offices, many of which are of no manner use to the country, and others that ought and could be filled, and perhaps with great advantage, by old men, by mutilated soldiers; or by men obviously too feeble to endure camp life, and by women. We pretend not to say whose fault it is, but the conscript law has been rendered virtually nugatory by the number of exemptions it has allowed. It is simply ridiculous to maintain that four men out of the army are necessary to provide for the wants of the three in it, especially when their office is simply to gather and forward provisions that have been made by other hands. Let the War Office then recall one half of these exempts, filling their places, so far as is necessary, by maimed soldiers and old men, let public opinion become so strong on this subject that no young men of healthy appearance in one of these Offices can face his fellow citizens without a blush of shame, and we shall soon have an army strong enough to drive every Yankee from our borders. An addition to our present army of 75,000 men—but a little more than a third of the exempts—and the work of our independence would be achieved in six months. And cannot this addition be made? Shall we wait until the heel of the tyrant is felt upon our necks before we arouse ourselves to that determined resistance which will insure our independence?

Can we not provision such an army when it is in the field? With the favor of a kind Providence we think that would be the least of our difficulties.

In ordinary times South Carolina has fed 600,000 inhabitants, whilst one-half of her cleared lands were devoted to the culture of cotton. Now that the whole of her cultivated land is devoted to grain, why can she not, to say the very least, maintain a surplus population of 300,000, twice the size of the army that is needed for Virginia. North Carolina has made good crops the present year, and might, besides providing for her own people, sustain the same army. The two States together could sustain an army of 200,000 without sensibly feeling it, whilst the States of Georgia and Alabama could easily provision an army that would be needed for the defence of the latter. Let there be no more croaking. Let us arouse ourselves to the solemn emergency in which we have been placed, and with the help of Almighty God there is no difficulty that we may not easily overcome.

WITCHER'S SUCCESSFUL RAID IN SOUTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A few days ago the telegraph announced a most gallant and successful raid, by a small force of Confederates in Southwestern Virginia. The telegraph told us this gallant band was led by Lieut. Col. *Withers*, whereas it was Lieut. Col. WITCHER was the hero of the exploit.

It was decidedly a brilliant affair, and we therefore publish some additional details as we find them in the Richmond *Enquirer* of last Monday. That paper says:

We have some further details of this successful raid, made a few days ago by Lieut. Col. Witcher, in Northwestern Virginia, an official summary of which has already been given. Col. Witcher is now at his headquarters in Greenbrier, having forwarded the spoils of his expedition to a safer locality. He brought out 400 horses and over 200 fine cattle. He captured Bullitown, Jacksonville, Westover, Buchanan and Walkersville. At Westover he destroyed a large amount of all kinds of stores. At Buchanan he captured Major Long, of the 34 (Yankee) Va. cavalry, of Averill's brigade, with 100 men and horses and equipments complete, besides the quartermaster buildings, containing 1,000 bushels of shelled oats, and at least $1,000,000 worth of quartermaster, commissary and medical stores, 1,000 stand of small arms and equipments. He also destroyed the telegraph office, and brought away the instruments. He also captured the Bank of Weston, with upwards of $5,000 in all kinds of funds, which will be turned over to the Confederate Government. He captured in all about 300 prisoners, and broke up the home guard organization every where he went, and has returned without the loss of a man, but brought out some recruits.

When it is remembered that Lieut. Col. Witcher had nothing but a small battalion, the feat has not been surpassed during the war.

WATCH OUT FOR THEM.—We learn that three Yankees, supposed to be escaped prisoners from Florence, visited Mr. Wm. Crawford's negro kitchen in this vicinity, last Saturday night, for the purpose of obtaining provisions. They used strong persuasion to induce the negroes to supply them, but it is believed failed. They inquired about the road from this place to Statesville, Morganton and East Tennessee, and it is believed are making their way to the Yankee lines.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

FATHER OMINOUS.—To be importuned by your wife to get your life insured.

What's the use of a seat of war to a standing army?

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME.

There's a happy time coming,
When the boys come home;
Ther's a glorious day coming,
When the boys come home
We will end this dreadful story
Of this battle dark and gory,
In a sun burst of glory,
When the boys come home.

The day will seem brighter,
When the boys come home;
For our hearts will be lighter,
When the boys come home.
Wives and sweethearts will press them
In their arms, and caress them,
And pray to God to bless them,
When the boys come home.

The thinned ranks will be the proudest,
When the boys come home;
And their cheers will ring loudest,
When the boys come home.
The full ranks will be shattered,
And the bright arms will be battered,
And the battle-standards tattered,
When the boys come home.

Their bayonets may be rusty,
When the boys come home;
And their uniforms dusty,
When the boys come home.
But all shall see the traces
Of battle's royal graces
In the brown and bearded faces,
When the boys come home.

Our love shall go to meet them,
When the boys come home:
To bless them and to greet them,
When the boys come home home.
And the fame of their endeavor,
Time and change shall not dissever
From the nation's heart forever,
When the boys come home.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N.C. TROOPS.

Casualties in the 44th Regiment N. C. Troops, McRaes' Brigade, in the engagement near Petersburg, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 1864.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Maj C M Stedman, commanding Regiment, foot slight, Acting Ensign James Forrest thigh severely.

Co A, Granville county. Killed—Priv H F Ezzell.—Wounded—Sergt R Puryear leg severely, Sergt W T Grubbs right lung very severely, Sergt M Garner leg slight, Corpl J H Jenkins shoulder slight, privates H Cutts leg slight, A G Norwood thigh slight Robt C Stegall arm severely. Missing—Sergt J M Davis.

Company B, Edgecomb county. Wounded—Capt R C Brown leg severely, Sergt W J Winbury leg amputated, corpl Alx Rawls hip severely, corpl W C Powell arm severely, privates Exum Tolson shoulder severely, N Fountain head very severely, Wade Bunting hip slight, W D Andrews arm severely, Alex Moore arm severely, Wm Edmonson thigh severely, James H Parker neck slight.

Company C, Pitt County. Killed—Private P McGlarrhom. Wounded—Private T R Pollard thigh severely. Missing—Private J May.

Company D, Pitt County. Wounded—Lt G Parker leg amputated, Lieut Thos King thigh broken, color corpl Sidney Harris shoulder severely, private T B Taylor hip severely. Missing—Sergt B Fleming.

Company E Chatham County. Killed—Corpl Wm Tillman. Wounded—Lt S J Tally thigh severely, privates S W Womble thigh severely, C C Williams foot severely, S S Cain arm broken, Stephen Scott arm severely, Buckner Johnson arm severely, James Solmon arm slight, W S Hilliard leg severely, M F Kelley leg severely, Lemuel Smith bowels mortally, W J Maner face severely, E E Dismues head and leg severely, John A Craven leg severely, Jessie S Moon thigh broken and prisoner, R H Cox hand slight.

Company F, Montgomery County. Wounded—Privates E ins Slack thigh broken, James Kearnside severly, Wm Waisner shoulder slight.

Company G, Orange and Alamance counties. Wounded—Sergt Thomas A Clark mortally, since died, corpl Jno D Scott face severely, privates W T Crawford shoulder severely, Sidney steel leg severely, Silas Workman arm severely, Alfred Peoples leg severely, David Cobb shoulder slight, Sidney Walker arm severely, Presley Garner arm severely.

Company H, Montgomery County. Wounded—Serg't Z G Brady, knee slight; Serg't A D Martin, leg severely Corpl A B Lowdermilk, leg severely; Privates J C Tucker, arm amputated, and leg severely; Z G Lineberg, leg slight; E J Comelison, leg severely; John Harden leg slight. Missing—Privates Travis, Brown, Nelson and Hurley.

Company I, Pitt county, Killed Privates G W Bentley, M A Edwards. Wounded—Sergt J H M'a thigh severely; Corpl N R Parsons, thigh broken and prisoner; Privates J B Spears, arm slight; G Gardner, arm severely; F McGlenhom, shoulder severely; James Dong shoulder slight; A G Moore, hand severely; W H Cannon thigh slight.

Company K, Franklin County. Wounded—Sergt John Huff, thigh, seriously; Corpl B H Truman, arm seriously; Corpl John Henry, groins, severely; privates P Lanier foot slight; A W Merritt, breast severely; A Grubbs, thigh severely; D R Gordon, thigh and head slight; F Thompson, thigh severely; Jo Snipes, knee severely. Missing—Corpl W H Duke.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed, 6; wounded, 5 officers and 73 men; missing, 6 men. Total—90.

A. S. WEBB, Adj't.

Andy Johnson has issued a proclamation ordering all able bodied citizens of Tennessee, between the ages of 18 and 50 to be enrolled for militia service, and held liable to perform military duty in the United States.—*Asheville News.*

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 131—td.

D. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE H. D. Cabiness, of Cleaveland County, as a Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

October 14, 1864. 27—w5t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

THE LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY OF RALEIGH are requested to meet at Mrs. Pritchard's this evening at 5 o'clock. Business of interest will be brought before it.

October 14, 1864. 150—1t.

FOR SALE,

225 SACKS OF VIRGINIA SALT.
500 Bunches Cotton Yarn. Address,
R. SCOTT,
Greensboro, N. C.